

The Hartford Republican

Fine Job Work.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF OHIO COUNTY

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VOL. XXVI.

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY, KY., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

No. 17

TAMMANY

DEFEATED

Fusion Candidate Elected By Great Majority.

Sweeping Gains Made By Republicans all Through New York State.

New York, Nov. 4.—Fusion carried New York City today, electing John Puroy Mitchell mayor by approximately 121,000 plurality and retaining control of the important board of estimate by a safe majority.

Tammany Hall saw Edward E. McCall, its nominee for mayor, go down in defeat by one of the biggest pluralities ever given against an organization candidate.

Sweeping gains were made by Republicans all through the state today, following the campaign in which the issue of "Tammany" rule was raised with almost as much vigor outside of New York City as in the campaign here. The Democrats lost control of the lower branch of the legislature. Seventy-five Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, five Progressives is the result.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4.—Indications point to the election of James F. Flieder, Democrat, governor, by a plurality of 15,000 over Edward C. Stokes, Republican. The surprising feature of this election is the light vote cast for Everett Colby, the Progressive candidate. Colby's vote probably won't exceed 40,000 as compared with 145,410 by Colonel Roosevelt a year ago. Flieder's vote is running slightly below Woodrow Wilson's last year, which was 173,289. Stokes' vote will probably exceed 150,000 as compared with 88,874 by Taft last year.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—David I. Walsh, Democrat, was elected governor today by a plurality estimated at 50,000. The remainder of the state ticket is doubtful when three-fourths of the district had reported. The Democratic leaders claim a complete victory for the state offices, and the returns so far tabulated seemed to support the claim. The legislature continues Republican with slightly increased majorities.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—Joseph E. Bell, Democrat, was elected mayor by 8,000 plurality today. His vote was 23,224. Dr. W. H. Johnson, Progressive, was second, 14,766; Bookwalter, Republican, former mayor, 14,315. Bell was actively supported by Thomas Taggart and United States Senator John W. Kern.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—Pennsylvania today elected two judges of the superior court on the non-partisan ballot. Very little interest was displayed. There were four candidates. It is probable John J. Henderson and James Alcorn were reelected. Both are Republicans.

The unusually bitter contest for mayor of Pittsburgh resulted in the election of Jos. G. Armstrong over Stephen G. Porter.

Cleveland, November 4.—With but nineteen scattered precincts out, Mayor Newton D. Baker, Democrat, was re-elected according to the official count tonight by a majority of 3,000. Baker's majority two years ago was 17,000, the Republicans making great inroads on that lead today.

Cincinnati, Nov. 4.—The Democratic campaign committee at 11 o'clock conceded the election of Judge Frederick Spiegel, the Republican candidate for mayor, and the entire Republican city ticket by pluralities of more than 3,000.

State Sale of Christmas Seals.
Red Cross Christmas seals which are issued annually by the American Red Cross Society, and are for sale during December, to provide funds for the anti-tuberculosis crusade, will be sold throughout Kentucky this year. Mr. Ray C. Riley, of Frankfort, is the General Manager for the state sale.

In communities where there are active anti-tuberculosis societies, supporting nurses or doing educational

work, the local sale is managed by the society, which will receive 55 per cent of the proceeds. After the expenses of the sale have been paid, any balance remaining will be held in trust by the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission, and spent by them in whatever way promises to yield the best results. Such funds may be used to establish open air schools, pay the salary of a visiting nurse for a county, or distribute to consumptives instructions in regard to home care for the disease.

The sale in Kentucky was small last year. This year the Commission hopes to dispose of 1,500,000 seals.

Preparing For the Stock Show.

Preliminaries of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 29 to Dec. 6, have been completed, entries are being tabulated and the groundwork laid for the best display of food animals and draft horses ever congregated in America or elsewhere. Entries largely outnumber those of previous years and the galaxy of purebred and fat live stock to be assembled may never meet in the competitive arena again.

Construction gangs are busy increasing show facilities, buildings are being enlarged or altered to accommodate the expansion of the exposition and unsurpassed accommodations will be furnished both exhibitors and spectators.

In consequence of impending shortage of beef, pork and mutton, producers all over the United States and Canada are devising ways and means to expand production on this account unusual interest is being taken in the 1913 exposition. The imperative lesson of economy in production will be taught forcibly and effectively, by the men who are now engaged in adopting their methods to changing conditions. New feeding and breeding problems will be presented in the stage of at least partial solution at his gathering.

The 1913 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago will be so dissimilar from previous events of the same nature that both those seeking instruction and diversion will be well rewarded by attending.

For Sale.

On account of a change in my business I desire to sell my farm of 157 acres lying one and one-half miles north of Hartford on the Owensboro pike. Will sell as a whole or will divide. Easy terms.

Address me at Dermott, Ark., or see A. M. Barnett one mile north of Hartford.

V. G. BARNETT.

SOCIETY OF EQUITY IN STATE UNION

Meeting To Convene At Owensboro December 8th, & 9th.

Calhoun, Ky., Nov. 4.—One week ago the announcement went out that the next annual convention of the American Society of Equity would convene in Owensboro on December 8-9; and since that time the Chamber of Commerce of Owensboro together with some of the leading business men of the City have taken interest in the matter, and recognizing what it meant to have this important gathering in Kentucky they are getting busy and have very kindly offered their best endeavors to make this National meeting the best in the history of the A. S. of E. and we want to say that we feel sure they will be glad of the encouragement they have given so noble a cause which they learn that the A. S. of E. is pushing with untiring effort for a better education; better roads, improved stock, better prices for farm products which combined will tend directly to a better and nobler citizenship and in the end will be of inestimable value to every class of business, and it seems that the announcement for this national convention has caused unusual activity among workers of the organization and as the result there has been reported to the State office to date in the month of November dues of four hundred and eighty-nine members, this certainly indicates unusual activity for this season of the year, but we hope this will be a very small report as compared to what is to follow.

S. B. Robertson.

Louisville Election.

As was expected the Democratic ticket in Louisville won out by from 3000 to 5000, the Progressives being the contending party polling about 20,000 votes. The Republican ticket polled less than 2,000. Mr. Axton, the Progressive nominee for mayor, says he will contest the election, claiming that the frauds against the ballot were much greater than at the election in 1903. If the Louisville Herald, organ of the Progressives is to be believed the election was a farce from beginning to end and should be investigated. Both Democrats and Republican leaders claim the election was fair and honestly conducted.

SIXTY-MILE TRACT HAS HIDDEN MILLIONS IN IT

Marvelous Profits Taken From The Rand Gold Mines in Africa.

Thirty-seven million pounds' worth of gold in twelve months. That is the output of that particular sixty-mile tract of rocky country in South Africa known as the Rand, which was the scene of terrible strike warfare recently; and it is calculated that the end of the century will not see the gold mines exhausted. Since gold was first discovered in the Rand about thirty years ago, something like 359,000,000 pounds sterling have been extracted from 208,000,000 tons of rock torn from the bowels of the earth. The working expenses, of course, are enormous, and some idea of the labor involved may be gathered from the fact that from the 37,000,000 worth of gold produced in 1912, 13,555,000 lbs. was paid in wages, 7,865,000 going to Europeans, of whom 23,418 are employed at the mines, and 5,691,000 lbs. to colored people, of whom 193,341 are employed.

In stores consumed on the mines and for the working of the mines, including coal, 9,753,000 was spent as well as 5,800,000 lbs. in developing either existing mines or opening up new ones. This left a balance of 3,000,000 lbs. to be paid in dividends; so that, roughly speaking, out of the 37,000,000 lbs. sterling 29,000,000 lbs. remained in the country.

These remarkable figures concerning the vast industry of the Rand gold fields are provided by Sir Lionel Phillips, one of the shrewdest and successful of the giants of the gold mining industry, and equally interesting is the story which he unfolded during a lecture recently of how gold came to be deposited in the Rand, or Witwatersrand, to give it its proper geographical name.

Many years ago Witwatersrand was really an inland sea enclosed by mountains which were gradually torn down by the action of the water, and rocks deposited to a depth of over four and a half miles. After this a volcanic upheaval took place, dispersing the sea and breaking up the country into fragments.

"At the time this upheaval took place," said Sir Lionel, "the whole of the earth's surface was cracked, and through these cracks came up plutonic rocks—molten rocks—and aft

er them came up fumes—gold in gaseous state. These rocks brought up solutions or vapors containing the gold. No doubt these vapors were chemically associated when they came up, possibly with chlorine. The chlorine would cling to the gold; but as it has a greater affinity for iron, it leaves the gold and clings to the iron, and that deposits the gold free in the rock.

"The theory as to the way which the gold was deposited, which has the greatest scientific weight, is the theory of impregnation. The beds which have been deposited these ages before were permeated by these fumes or solutions, and the chlorine having taken the iron and freed the gold, left the gold in the rocks as we find it to-day."

Open Window Schools Successful.

Under the title "Revitalizing De-vitalized Children," Dr. W. W. Roach, of Philadelphia, has made a report of a test conducted in the Bache school of that city during the fall and winter of 1912.

Two classes of average third grade children were given regular third grade work for twelve weeks in September, inclusive, one in an ordinary, well equipped school room, and the other in an open window room. The open window room was provided with movable chair-desks, which could be pushed to the side of the room quickly, so that the whole center space was available for exercise. The children were not given any of their meals at school; they provided themselves with the necessary clothing for cold weather; no difference was made between the rooms, except that the windows of the open window school were kept open at top and bottom all day every day, and no heat admitted to the room, unless the temperature ran below 50 degrees. Several times daily the desks were pushed out of the way, and the children were given brief physical exercises to stimulate the circulation.

In September and October both classes made about the same progress both in physical development and in their studies, because the moderate weather allowed both rooms to keep their windows continually open. However, in November and December the children of the open window school forged ahead. Being in a natural atmosphere all day, they did not suffer from colds. They were active in mind, close in attention, joyous in spirits, and easy to discipline. At the end of twelve weeks their average gain in weight was two pounds per pupil, for one pound in the other grade; a comparative test showed also a considerable percentage more of improvement in their studies.

Every system of artificial ventilation removes from the air some of its vitalizing qualities. Every home and school needs to get back to nature's air. Sickness of body, and slow development of mind, are the prices paid for close, warm school rooms.

In Lexington and Louisville, already, fresh air schools, with frequent cold baths and special diet, are restoring sickly children to normal health. If nature's air, moist or dry, hot or cold, is beneficial to a sick child, how can it harm a healthy one?

The Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission, Frankfort, will gladly advise any teacher who desires to improve the condition in his school.

City Election.

Following is the result of the vote in Hartford city election last Tuesday.

FOR MAYOR.	
J. C. Her	119
C. O. Hunter	108
FOR POLICE JUDGE.	
Otto C. Martin	126
J. P. Miller	103
FOR COUNCILMEN.	
J. C. Bennett	120
A. D. White	118
W. H. Gillespie	119
A. E. Fite	114
A. C. Yelzer	116
J. D. Ralph	113
S. A. Bratcher	105
T. H. Black	108
S. T. Barnett	109
W. M. Barnard	104
M. C. Schlamm	100
J. W. Taylor	108

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnetts Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn, and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms and particulars apply at this office.

BARNETT & SON, Agents.

BRYAN DENIES ULTIMATUM

Secretary Talks Guardedly as to Situation.

Sees No Reason to Define Such Through The News-papers.

Washington, Nov. 4.—The Mexican situation was the subject of widespread comment in Washington today, but the day's developments in official quarters added little of a definite or tangible character concerning the exact status of affairs.

The reports from Mexico City that a new and somewhat summary move had been made by the United States toward the elimination of Gen. Huerta, brought no response from the State Department or other official sources, beyond a brief statement from Secretary Bryan that no "ultimatum" had been presented.

"Whether some other communication, less drastic than an ultimatum, had been presented, Mr. Bryan positively declined to state, maintaining that the Government should be free to shape its course of action on such through the press.

President Wilson left early to cast his vote in New Jersey, returning late this evening. Meantime Secretary Bryan remained at the State Department, where there were no signs of unwonted activity beyond the constant inquiries concerning the reports from Mexico City of another urgent communication.

In well-informed quarters it was admitted that negotiations have been proceeding in pursuance of President Wilson's determination to secure the elimination of Huerta as a factor in Mexico. That this involved the delivery to the Mexican authorities of another communication was also admitted, though it was said this communication did not partake of the nature of an ultimatum.

This much-abused diplomatic term, it was pointed out, marks a stage in negotiations where one party notifies the other that a compliance with certain demands must be made by a fixed hour and date, leaving it to be inferred that force would be used if necessary to bring about a compliance.

The term is often popularly used to indicate an urgent diplomatic communication that in effect is calculated to bring the negotiations to a definite issue, and some officials suggested that it probably was in the last sense that the term was used in reports of action taken at Mexico City.

The correspondence already published shows that President Wilson has from the beginning insisted that the United States Government cannot recognize the legality of Huerta's claim to the presidential office, and also that the so-called elections held on October 26, in Mexico, fell short of meeting the Washington view of the requirements of the constitution.

Consequently, it was said today, it is a logical deduction that this last note or communication was in the line of development of a policy which President Wilson has consistently pursued from the beginning and that in substance it amounted to a rather sharp reminder to Gen. Huerta that the United States Government now looked to him to meet its expectations and give way to some regularly constituted authority calculated to bring peace to Mexico by commanding the hearty support of the faction now at war.

In communicating these views, however, it is said, the officials here are desirous of having their movements proceed in a normal and normal manner, without an over emphasis, which would imply at all the resources of diplomacy had been exhausted.

School Taxes.

School taxes for Hartford White Graded Common School District No. 1, are now due. If not paid before Nov. 1, 1913, a penalty of 6 per cent will be added.

Hartford School Board.

T. H. BLACK, Collector.

For Sale—Saw mill outfit complete, planer, brick and tile machine. Reasonable terms. BEAN BROS., Hartford, Ky.

Bowling Green Business University

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

BRIDGED AN OCEAN

The Lost Atlantis That Was Swallowed by the Sea.

A NATION OF MANY LEGENDS.

Plato Got His Story of the Continent and Its Ruin From Solon, the Old Lawgiver—The Theories That Were Built by Ignatius Donnelly.

Far out beyond the Pillars of Hercules, where the Atlantic ocean stretches broad and deep today, men of imagination like to believe there lies a buried kingdom. The sea washes over its once fertile plains, and creatures of the deep float in and out among its topless towers. Seaweed and silt have buried its temples for 10,000 years. Here, scientists of a romantic turn will tell you, lies the lost island of Atlantis, where once there ruled the richest and most powerful of the earth, a world power while waves still howled upon the seven hills of Rome and the glory that was Greece lay yet undimmed.

But today all that remains of the lost kingdom is a little group of islands, the Azores; mountain tops these that were not wholly overwhelmed when the proud island sank into the sea. Many years ago an Irishman, Ignatius Donnelly, who possessed an active imagination and a mind which worked along interesting and unusual lines, wrote a book about Atlantis, in which he proved, to his own satisfaction at least, that the lost kingdom really existed and was not a fable.

The earliest authentic information about this mystery land we find in Plato, who averred he had it from his grandfather, Solon, the famous lawgiver, who had spent some years among the Egyptians. Plato told of a great continent which had existed 9,000 years before lying to the west of the Pillars of Hercules and making war upon the nations to the east. Only Athens and Egypt were able to withstand the onslaughts of the Atlanteans, and then suddenly, "in a day and a night," the island was overwhelmed and sank into the sea. This was the story Solon had from the Egyptians and which his grandson wrote down, and the legend has persisted ever since.

Diogenes Laertius, a Roman writer, tells how the Ptolemies discovered "a large island in the Atlantic ocean between the Pillars of Hercules, several days' sail from the coast of Africa." This island abounded in all manner of riches. The soil was exceedingly fertile. The scenery was diversified by rivers, mountains and forests. It was the custom of the inhabitants to retire during the summer to magnificent country houses, which stood to the north of beautiful gardens. Fish and game were found in great abundance; the climate was delicious and the trees bore great crops of fruit at all seasons of the year.

Soundings made by British and American vessels have shown conclusively that surrounding the Azores there is a submerged plateau, which it does not require much imagination to identify with the "rich plain" mentioned by Plato. From this lost continent Donnelly believed that ridges of land ran to the present coasts of South America and Africa, originally, so that before the time of which Plato wrote the eastern and western hemispheres were connected by land. Thus he accounted for many similarities in the plants and animals of the two hemispheres which otherwise are very difficult to explain.

The continent as described by Plato was mountainous, but was surrounded by vast fertile plains. It was rich in precious metals and had numerous temples and statues of gold and silver and ivory.

In the sudden and violent destruction of Atlantis, "in one dreadful day and night," Donnelly believed he saw the origin of the legend of the deluge, so universal among the followers of all religions. The Biblical deluge, the flood in which the Greeks believed, from which only Deukalion and Pyrrha escaped, the overflow which Chaldean legends tell of all these, Donnelly believed, had their foundation in the destruction of Atlantis.

Plato tells us that the race of the Atlanteans had fallen from their high estate and committed sin, and the

Zens determined to overwhelm them: An earthquake preceded the sinking of the land, and there came a great storm which brought the sea rushing in over the once fruitful land.

Before this deluge Atlantis was the greatest power in the world, Donnelly said. Not only had it made war against the infant nations of Europe, conquering France and Spain and Africa as far as the Nile, but colonies were established in Mexico, in Central America and along the valley of the Mississippi. The mound builders were colonists from Atlantis. After the destruction of the parent continent the eastern and the western hemispheres lost all remembrance of each other, as both of them at last forgot the great Atlantis, or if they remembered at all remembered it only as a legend, a faint and shadowy tradition.

Only a few of the thousands of inhabitants of Atlantis escaped, but these few carried to Europe the seeds of the white man's civilization. They settled in Egypt and in eastern Europe and were the forebears of the Aryan race.—Kansas City Star.

Never too poor, too ugly, too dull, too sick, too friendless, to be useful to some one.—Kate Gannett Wells.

DRINKING IN EUROPE.

Munich Heads the List in the Quantity of Beer Consumed.

Norwegians are one of the most temperate of northern nations, consuming but 40½ pints of beer and 4½ of brandy per head of population yearly.

The Dane drinks on the average 15½ pints of beer, but little wine, and only 2½ pints of brandy each year. The Swede consumes to consume 84 pints of beer and 13 of spirits. The Russian drinks 7½ pints of vodka and the same amount of beer. The Frenchman, however, takes 100 pints of wine, 15 of beer, 48 of brandy. The Britisher soothes himself with 9 pints of whisky or gin, 3 of claret and 228 of beer.

The Dutchman will drink 54 pints of beer and 12 of brandy. Taking every German province to obtain an average, it is found that the German consumes 187½ pints of beer, 10½ of wine and 9½ of spirits. In Munich, however, the average amount per head rises to 850½ pints, being the highest of any province, while the lowest average obtains in the northern province of Alsatia. Here the inhabitants are satisfied with only 144 pints of beer per head.

The Italian is the least of all addicted to alcoholic beverages, taking only 2 pints of beer, 13 of alcoholic beverages and 144 of wine per head.—Pearson's Weekly.

Star Colors.

Professor Edward C. Pickering of Harvard has been able to show that Ptolemy had an excellent eye for color values; that William Herschel had a strong sense of red, but was a little weak on the blues; that the noted astronomer Sill, of the tenth century, was another who had a good color vision; that of various other ancient astronomers some were weak on the reds and some on the blues. His assertions are based on the practical certainty that the color of the stars has not changed in these centuries. Most of the old astronomers have left records of the colors of the various stars, and these values he applied to standards established by taking the average color value of certain stars given by a number of Harvard observers.—Saturday Evening Post.

Able Assistant.

The small son of a clergyman who was noted for his threesome serious overheard two friends of his father saying how dry they were and how hard it was to keep awake during them. The following Sunday while the minister was preaching he was astonished to see his son throwing pebbles at the congregation from the gallery. The clergyman frowned angrily at him, when the boy piped out in a clear treble voice:

"It's all right, pop. You go on preaching, I'm keeping them awake."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Is your husband cross? An irritable, fault finding disposition is often due to a disordered stomach. A man with good digestion is nearly always good natured. A great many have been permanently cured of stomach trouble by taking Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

TOMB OF JONAH.

Moslems Look Upon It as Sacred and Guard It From Intrusion.

The site of Nineveh is almost perfectly level, but adjoining the western wall are two huge mounds that conceal the palaces of the greatest kings of Nineveh. On the lower or southern mound stand a mosque and a village of considerable size, says a correspondent of the Christian Herald.

The village is named Nebi Yunus, or the Prophet Jonah, for the mosque contains the tomb in which Jonah is said to have been buried. The age of the tomb is uncertain, but it was probably built long after the Hebrew prophet's time. However, the place is now sacred, so sacred that pilgrims from afar visit it.

"I rode up the steep, narrow streets of the village to the mosque," writes the Herald's correspondent, "dismounted and entered the yard. A crowd of excited Arabs quickly surrounded me. I explained to a priest that I had come to see the grave of Jonah, and with a motion of the hand I made him understand that I should reward him. Removing my shoes, I followed the priest through a dark passageway.

"Then he pointed to a wall and said the tomb was just beyond. I wished to enter the prayer room, from which the tomb itself might be seen, but the place was considered far too sacred for my profane feet. The few Christians who have been permitted to see the tomb may only look through a small window into a dark chamber, in which a cloth covered mound is barely discernible. It is said that no Moslem will enter the inner shrine."

The Neglected Negative.

"A young man," said the ready made philosopher, "should learn to say 'no.'"

"Yes," replied Farmer Cornsnot, "I feel that my boy Josh ought to take at least that much trouble. When I ask him to help around the place he simply gives me a haughty stare."—Washington Star.

Accommodating.

"John, if I should die I want you to promise me you wouldn't marry again within a year at least."

"All right. Go ahead. I'll promise anything."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Our Language.

"So when you broke the news to her she went all in pieces?"

"Yes, but it didn't take her long to collect herself."—Boston Transcript.

Undesirable.

"Are they desirable tenants?"

"Dear me, no. They're nice people, but they've got four children."—Detroit Free Press.

The path of duty is the way of safety and the road to honor.

VERDICT OF THE AUDIENCE.

Ordeal Which Budding Actors In Normandy Must Face.

It is not without fear that an actor makes his debut in the capital of Normandy. A debut in the French provinces is by no means an easy ordeal to pass through. An actor has a right to choose three different parts, says Mme. Rhen, which must be played inside of a month.

The first and second debuts have no significance; he may be received coldly, critically or enthusiastically—it has no meaning; the third one decides his fate. That night after the play the manager, very solemn in his dress suit, appears before the audience and says: "Monsieur or Mlle. So-and-so has made his or her debut. The management wishes to know the verdict of the public."

Then he produces a placard on which is printed in large letters the word "Accepted." If the actor pleases the audience applauds; if not, it hisses until the manager produces another placard with the word "Refused." Then the applause starts again, without regard for the feelings of the poor, broken hearted girl or boy who has been waiting in the wings for the verdict of that inhuman jury called the public.—Argonaut.

LEAP OF A KANGAROO.

Never Over Four Feet High, but May Be Thirty Feet Broad.

Precisely how far a big kangaroo can jump is a matter of some dispute. A writer in Cassell's Natural History says that they can leap "over ten

yards or more feet." Mr. H. R. Francis tells us that he has "known an old man" to cover nineteen feet at each bound for full half a mile, and he believes that he does leap "an average of full twenty feet."

Mr. Lydekker is of opinion that the great kangaroo leaps "not for short or thirty feet," and Mr. Thomas Ward gives it as "at least thirty feet." Probably Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "twenty five feet to a bound" is near enough as a general rule.

But with this more than Olympic leaping power they seem commonly either unable or unwilling to rise any height from the ground. Their specialty is, broad jumping only. Mr. Ward says that they "cannot clear an obstacle greater than four feet," and a five foot fence is commonly high enough for any kangaroo paddock.—London Times.

Memory In Old Age.

Ways of the memory in later life exercised the famous Dr. Jowett of Oxford when he reached it, but he found consolation. "At fifty-five you fail to remember things—words, pictures, persons—after six months or a year's interval. Yet the circle of objects which you recognize is ever becoming wider, and this power of recognition is a great gift if cultivated. There is the greatest value in forgotten knowledge. Instead of the stores of memory oppressing you, with a little trouble you can recall all that is useful or necessary." And to Lady Wenys, recovering from illness, he wrote: "Like you, I read a book through and do not remember a word of it. I think, however, that the reading of the book has an effect, and if I read it again I understand it better. I believe that as we lose our powers of memory we may increase the power of reminiscence—that is, of recalling what we want in small quantities for a short time."

Did the Romans Smoke?

"Why is it that smoking never crept into Roman literature?" I have asked. To which a correspondent answers that it has crept. It is mentioned by Pliny (N. H. xii, 9-10). He records the use of coltsfoot for smoking and recommends smoking the dried roots and leaves of this plant as a remedy for obstinate coughs and colds. From this the botanical name of the coltsfoot (Tussilago, which means "cough eater"), has been derived. British boys who have neither coughs nor colds still smoke coltsfoot surreptitiously and find that it makes them satisfactorily sick.—London Spectator.

Bad Calculation.

John, who was going to bed one night and having no light, was groping his way (the bed being one of the old-fashioned kind, with high test posts), missed it with his hand and struck it with his nose.

"Ach!" he yelled. "That is the first time I knew my nose was longer than my arm."—National Monthly.

Guessing His Trouble.

"Sometimes feel as if the world had little use for me—that things would go on just as well if I were out of it."

"Come, cheer up, old man. Before this time tomorrow you may meet some girl who will look just as good to you as the other one ever did."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Bad Form.

Brother—What did you say to that old chap just now? Sister—I only thanked him for picking up my bag. Brother—My dear girl, you must learn not to be so beastly grateful. It's not done, you know, nowadays.—London Punch.

Her Life Long Passion.

A girl baby begins to flirt with men when she is about two years old. So far as we can determine she keeps it up until she is about ninety.—Allan Knickerbocker Press.

He is the truly courageous man who never desponds.

What Texans Admire.

Is hearty, vigorous life, according to Hugh Tallman, of San Antonio. "We find," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Life Pills surely put new life and energy into a person. Wife and I believe they are the best made." Excellent for stomach, liver or kidney troubles. 25 cts. at all drug stores.

Ask the Boy Who Won how he raised the Blue Ribbon car. In Boys' Clubs all over the country the prizes are going to the boy who uses the right fertilizer. That means enough

POTASH

to make a solid, well filled, and perfectly shaped ear. Use 200 to 500 pounds Kainit per acre to balance either green or stable manure and be sure that the fertilizer you use contains 8 to 10 per cent Potash.

Ask your dealer to carry goods of that grade. If he doesn't we will sell you any amount of Potash, from one 200 lb. bag up, and you can add it yourself.

Don't forget this, for Potash Pays

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

25 Broadway, New York
Chicago, McCormick Block; New Orleans, Whitney
Central Bank Bldg.; Atlanta, Empire Bldg.;
San Francisco, 25 California St.
Savannah, Bana & Trust Bldg.



Keep Your Eye on that Can

When Buying Baking Powder

For this is the baking powder that makes the baking better. It leavens the food evenly throughout, puts it up to airy lightness, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember—Calumet is moderate in price, highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.

Received Highest Awards

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, Fall Exposition, France, March, 1912.

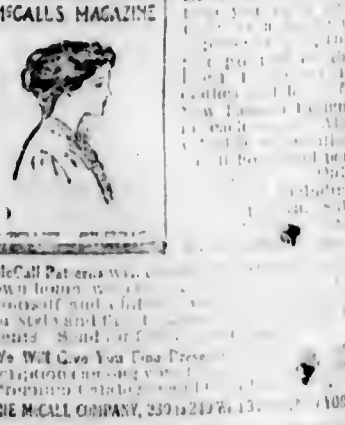


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STAGE FRIGHT.

Not Even a Veteran Is Wholly Free From the Disease.

It is said that there are really few public personages who are free from liability to stage fright. The veteran is no likely to be affected as the novice. Frequently the attack comes when least expected, and, no matter how often the speaker or the artist may have faced an audience, he can never feel quite certain that he will not undergo the tortures of this form of nervousness.

It is a curious fact, nevertheless, that stage fright sometimes stimulates instead of hopelessly confusing the speaker or performer. There is a story to the effect that a friend of Canning once observed to him just as that great man was about to address the house of commons on an important measure: "Why, your hands are cool and clumsy. You are nervous."

"In that case," Canning is reported to have replied, "I shall make a good speech." And the prediction was fully verified, since the orator was at his very best on that occasion.

For obvious reasons musicians are among the worst sufferers from stage fright. One artist trembles, another perspires excessively, a third suffers from headache, and a fourth is consumed with a terrible thirst. Its most embarrassing manifestation, chiefly among those performing upon stringed instruments, lies in the nervous trembling of the bow when sustained notes are attempted.

Planists, too, have their troubles in this respect, and many artists have told of cases wherein "their fingers ran away with them." Singers experience a "catch in the throat" that is deadly, to say nothing of a twitching of the lips, fatal to clear enunciation.

It is related that Rubinstein, in the height of his powers, gave over the profits of a lucrative engagement for no other reason than that he suffered an attack of this curious malady.—Harper's Weekly.

ANCIENT MONOPOLIES.

A Corner in Corn in the Early Days of the Egyptians.

The evil of monopolies and rings was known to ancients. Aristotle referring to them in his "Politics," and then, as now, it was found necessary to hold them in check by legislation. The monopolist was in Roman law called a *dardannus* and punished under the Lex Julia de Annona. Monopolies of clothing, fish and all articles of food were prohibited by the Emperor Zeno under pain of confiscation and exile, so that it is certain that the rings of the ancient days were as mischievous as they are now. At Athens a law limited the amount of corn a man might buy. The earliest recorded instance we have was a corn ring.

There is an ancient tradition that the king who made Joseph his prime minister and committed into his hands the entire administration of Egypt was Apepi. Apepi was one of the shepherd kings and ruled over the whole of Egypt as Joseph's pharaoh seems to have done. The prime minister during seven years of remarkable plenty bought up every bushel of corn beyond the absolute needs of the Egyptians and stored it. During the terrible famine that followed he was able to get his own price and bartered corn successively for the Egyptian money, cattle and land and, taking one-fifth for pharaoh, made him supremely wealthy. It was not merely a provident act, but a very politic one; his policy being to centralize power in the monarch's hands.—London Answers.

Dangerous Golf.

One of the rules of the Weston super Mare (England) Golf club reads, "A ball may be lifted and dropped with the loss of a stroke when played within the railings surrounding the powder magazine." There appears to be an element of danger in this kind of golf which reminds a London writer of a certain golf course on the West African coast, where the eighth and ninth holes are always optional, as several golfers are said to have been lost there owing to the proximity of the jungle, which is known to be a favorite lair of the lion.

A Dish For the Gods.

Liver and onions, artistically blended, produce a fragrance that, wafted to the summit of Olympus, would cause the jovial Jove to kick over the ambrosia kettle and come thundering down the craggy steep in quest of a new dish for the gods.—Kansas City Star.

Cause For Worry.

"I feel very uneasy. It's pouring with rain, and my wife went out without an umbrella."
"No doubt she'll take refuge in a shop somewhere."
"Yes; that's just what's worrying me so."—Pete Mele.

Safe.

There are a thousand ways in which a man can make a donkey of himself, but he can never go wrong by telling the young mother that the baby looks like her and is beautiful.—Galveston News.

Tide and Tied.

Son—Some one says, dad, that there's a tide in the affairs of men which leads to fortune. What kind of tide is that?—Practical Father—Tied down to business.—Boston Transcript.

Piling on the Agency.

Editor (to artist who hasn't had a square meal for a month)—Your cartoons are too serious; we want pictures that make people laugh.—Life.

A LAND OF WHITE HOUSES.

Buildings in Bermuda Are All of Whitewashed Coral.

The most striking things about a Bermudian house are its color and material. White does not begin to express the vivid, radiant, penetrating purity of its smooth, unbroken surfaces. In the intense sunlight the dazzling roofs give forth a halo of reflected light where the roof line instead of standing out sharply against the sky blends imperceptibly with it.

Bermudian houses are built today, as they were centuries ago, of coral blocks literally sawed out of the hillsides. A Bermudian quarry is a queer institution. For convenience it is usually located on the side of a hill where only a thin layer of soil covers the coral. The blocks are sawed out by negroes with long, coarse toothed hand saws and cut in uniform sizes measuring about two feet long, one foot wide and six inches thick. The roofs are covered with overlapping slabs an inch thick.

When taken from the quarry these coral blocks and slabs are very soft, but after being piled up for a month or so and exposed to the air they become hard and firm. Even then, however, the coral is porous, so that all Bermudian houses are covered with a thick coat of whitewash or lime a quarter of an inch deep. This hides all cracks and joints and gives the surface a beautiful, smooth finish. To keep the houses in good condition a coat of whitewash is applied each year.

What little wood is used for floors, verandas, interior trim and shutters can be obtained from the cedar trees that grow on the same hills where the stone is quarried. With material so handy and ready for use with so little work it does not cost much to build in Bermuda. In some of the older houses and churches the cedar beams are locked into the masonry exactly as a shipbuilder would do it. Big chimneys, sloping roofs to catch the rainwater, stone porches and windows filled with green shutters that push outward are features common in many Bermudian houses.—Country Life in America.

PERSIAN RIVERS.

They Take a New Name at Every Town Upon Their Banks.

In Persia a river is generally called by the name of the town on its banks, and therefore changes its name at each town it reaches. "This," writes Colonel Stewart in "Through Persia in Disguise," "makes it very difficult to learn the right names of the rivers."

"My groom was an Armenian and very much more intelligent than ordinary Persians, since he had been educated at a mission school at Ispahan. One day he was swimming about in some water we passed, and I said to him, 'No doubt you learned to swim in the Zayendeh Rud—the river that flows by Ispahan.' 'No, sir,' he replied, 'I did not learn to swim in the Zayendeh Rud, but in the Ispahan river.' He actually did not know that the large river passing his native town was called the Zayendeh Rud, or, in other words, that the Ispahan river and the Zayendeh Rud were one and the same.

"Another instance of this confusion is shown by what people call the Abrihshmi river. The name of the river is the Kai Mura, but the majority of Persians and also Europeans cross it on the main post road between Meshed and Teheran by a bridge that was built by a silk merchant and that is called 'Pul-Abrihshmi,' or the aliken bridge; so they call the river the 'Abrihshmi' or the aliken river, which is certainly not its name. The river, which flows by Khaf, although at this point very slightly brackish, lower down becomes very salt indeed and finally is lost in the desert.

"Karez, or underground canals, carry the water of this river in every direction over the country. I think the wonderful patience shown by the Persians in the labor of excavating these underground channels for water is surprising. Every drop of water has to be bored for and tunneled through miles and miles of ground before the precious liquid reaches the crop for which it is intended."

Arabia's Orange Groves.

In Oman there are groves of date palms covering an area of sixty miles long and averaging two miles in width in the coast country known as the Bah-tinah, an estimated half million trees in the Wadi Semal, large groves at Rostock—in fact, everywhere that water is to be obtained this wonderful plant is cultivated, and in the entire country there are probably no fewer than 4,000,000 trees.

A Mean Man.

"Why are you weeping, my child?" said the supervisory relative. "Has your husband hurt your feelings?"
"Terribly! He said that if I marched in the suffragette procession I would look as funny as he did the day he wore a borrowed uniform and rode a horse that was ordinarily occupied in hauling bricks."—Washington Star.

A Change of Heart.

"Peck isn't happy. His wife is continually saying sharp and snappy things to him."

"Why, he told me before he married her that was what he admired most about her."

"Yes, but he considered it wit then."—Boston Transcript.

Very Plain.

The Six Seasons Girl—You ask me to marry you. Can't you see my answer in my face? The Hon. Bertie (absently)—Yes. It's very plain.—London Tatler.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Must be Watchful

For great efforts are being made in this vicinity to sell baking powders of inferior class, made from alum acids and lime phosphates, both undesirable to those who require high-grade cream of tartar baking powder to make clean and healthful food.

The official Government tests have shown Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful, grape cream of tartar baking powder, of highest strength, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

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YOU are going to buy a .22 calibre rifle, single shot or repeater—you'll find that many well known crack shots started with a Remington-UMC .22. Their advice now would be "By all means, get a Remington-UMC" because they know that there is a tendency in some quarters to look upon these models as only "a small boy's rifle" and to cheapen them so that they can be sold at a price.
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Stage's Less Literature's Gain.
England's censorship of the drama caused Fielding to turn from playwright to novel writing. Fielding began his literary career as a dramatist, and by his political satires brought about the establishment of the censorship in 1737, the bill being introduced by Walpole, one of Fielding's victims. With playwrighting thus barred to him, he turned his attention to the novel.

Worry May Cause Death.
Medical science has recently explained how worry commits its murders. It has reached the conclusion that in many instances of what have been regarded as "hysteria," and from which the victim finally dies, the case has simply been one of acute worry. Instead of the person dying of mental breakdown, he has worried himself to death.

Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor

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TELEPHONE.

Through River..... 123

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

We may have to catch Mexico by way of Japan sometime.

Did you ever hear of anybody drowning his troubles in grape juice?

It may soon be necessary for Huerta to place Mexico under arrest.

Madison Square Garden made Mrs. Pankhurst look like a needle in a haystack.

John Bull must either be accused of being a woman beater or a hen-pecked individual.

Those politicians in Albany didn't wait for someone without sin to cast the first stone at Sulzer.

A St. Louis paper remarks "Huerta has his Congress in hand." Wrong. Huerta has his Congress in jail.

What Congress needs more than anything else is a man big enough to put through a motion to adjourn.

Yes it is a great triumph of justice for Gov. Sulzer to be thrown out of office and Boss Murphy put in his place.

The extra session of Congress has assumed the proportions of a main tent performance, and a regular session that of a side show.

War with Mexico would also be useful in providing a new crop of heroes. Those left over from 1898 are becoming a little shopworn.

The Literary Digest has an article on "Stopping the waste of Gas." And yet it never once proposes to shut down in Congress or the Chautauquas.

When the International Dry Farming Association met in Tulsa, Okla., recently, it snowed and rained. The weather man must have a fine sense of humor.

The dearth of gates in Hartford must have been the cause of such a lack of pranks on Halloween night. Not in ten years have we enjoyed such a harmless evening for this occasion.

Our young friend, Otto C. Martin, made a runaway race for Police Judge of Hartford Tuesday, being the only Republican city official elected, turning a Democratic majority of 29 into 23 over his opponent, Mr. Martin has a splendid political future before him in Ohio county.

As we go to press rumors are rife concerning a contest to be made by certain defeated Democratic candidates. If they will take our advice, they will not do it. The last time such a thing was undertaken by Ohio County Democrats, they lost the respect of hundreds of voters.

The Republicans and progressives did well in Ohio county Tuesday considering all things. Our Democratic friends were sure of making a clean sweep. Instead, they lost some of their strongest men, and no doubt lost the best chance to elect a county ticket they are likely to have for years. By the time another county election rolls around a united party will most likely confront a divided Democracy.

Clear and commanding stands out one great lesson from the Sulzer case. If Sulzer had been clean and honest, as he was ambitious, not even the crooked manipulations of Murphy and Tammany could have pulled him down from the governorship. Nothing the boss and his gang of grafters devised could have checked his pursuit of the criminals who robbed the State. The sordid story of crime and pillage, whose first chapters have been sketched in outline by John Hennessy, could have been continued uninterrupted to its close. It could have been verified by sworn testimony and unassailable evidence in the courts. The crooks and the rascals could have been brought to book for their crimes. The prisons where they belong would have taken them home. New York State would have been cleaned up and a new inspiration would have been given to public men and to private citizens throughout the United States—a new impetus to the forward movement in politics, a new faith in the efficacy of self-government. If Sulzer had been clean!

OHIO COUNTY ELECTION.

The election in Ohio county Tuesday

day resulted in some surprises both ways. The defeat of Heavrin for Co. Judge and Leach for Superintendent were entirely unexpected by the Republicans. It was thought by many that Mr. Heavrin would lead the ticket, while no one seemed to think Mr. Leach in danger. He has made such a fine record in office which is admitted by all. Without disparaging in the least the qualifications of his successful opponent, the remark is heard on all sides that the defeat of Leach is little short of a calamity to the school interests of Ohio county. We hope Mr. Shultz will make us as good an official. The defeat of Ward for Assessor was a hard blow to his many friends throughout the county. He worked hard and made no good race as could have been made by any one against an opponent who commands so much sympathy and who worked it for all it was worth. Mr. Heavrin made a hard fight and it was no doubt due to his fine political tact that others on the ticket pulled through, although he went down in defeat. Mr. J. H. Thomas, as campaign chairman, was on the job all the time and performed his delicate duties in a masterful way, and deserves the thanks of all for his untiring efforts. Narrows, Mr. Thomas' own precinct, for the first time in its history returned a Republican majority, although the home of Mr. Renfrow, the Democratic nominee for county court clerk. The Republicans elected six out of the eight magistrates, thus retaining control of the Fiscal Court. The new board will be composed of the following: Ed. Shown, Rep., district No. 1; Sam Leach, Rep., district No. 2; L. A. McDaniel, Rep., district No. 3; Winslow Smith, Rep., district No. 4; W. S. Dean, Rep., district No. 5; B. F. Rice, Rep., district No. 6; R. C. Taylor, Dem., district No. 7; B. W. Taylor, Dem., district No. 8.

Luke McLuke Says.

When a man is buying something for his wife the 10-cent kind are just as good as the 15-cent kind. But it is different when he is buying booze for himself.

It is mighty queer that a woman who has hysterics when she sees a mouse can make a man roll over and play dead.

Some men are so useless that they spend the whole year waiting for the buck beer season to come in again.

A Chautauqua lecturer is able to talk a great deal and not say anything. But you ought to hear a sweet young thing when she gets a fellow on the telephone.

The habit of cigarette smoking is increasing among the fair sex, but there isn't much danger of a Princess stopping you on the street tomorrow and bawling you for the "makings."

The neighbors are mighty hard to please. The widow never spends the insurance money of suit them, and they always accuse the widower of having a joy ride on the way back from the cemetery.

The girls have covered their elbows, but they dare the weather man to make them cover their chests.

A man never realizes how many good things to eat there are in the world until he is a confirmed dyspeptic.

When a woman finally secures the \$5 cook book she has been wanting for five years the grocery bill increases \$5 per week.

Even may have had her troubles. But when Adam rolled into the cave about daybreak he couldn't say he had spent the night sitting up with a sick friend.

Father can sit in the corner and mind his own business, but that won't prevent him from getting in bad with mother. She will glance over the paper and come across an item about a man being fined for beating his wife, and she will snarl and glare at father and say: "Huh! I'd just like to see him TRY it."

A girl will pray to be delivered from temptation and then go out and gaze longingly into the show window of a millinery store for a half hour.

If a woman would put as much paprika into her kisses after marriage as she does before marriage a whole lot of good divorce lawyers would be peddling wringers and selling soap.

The Fly on the Ceiling.

Now is the season of the year when flies "stick." They crawl into corners of the ceiling where it is difficult to reach them or cling to light fixtures and refuse to be "shooed." Don't try. There is an easier way. The vapor caused by dropping twenty drops of carbolic acid on a hot shovel will kill all the flies in a room.

Pyrethrum powder burned in a room will stupefy the flies and cause them to fall to the floor, when they may be swept up.

A cheap fly poison that is not dangerous to human life is made by dissolving one dram of bichromate of potash in two ounces of water, to which a little sugar is added. Put in shallow dishes about the house.

The flies that find warm corners for the winter are the parents of next summer's swarms.

FIRST RADIUM EXPERIMENTS FROM COL. ORE

"Yellow Stuff" Was Name First Applied To Valuable Deposits

The widespread interest which is being manifested throughout the world in Colorado's supply of radium-bearing ores has attracted attention to the first discovery of these ores and the circumstances under which they have been developed. It recently became known for the first time on information given out from several sources that Madame Curie, who, with her husband, first discovered radium in pitchblende, used a ton of that ore mined in Colorado in making her investigations which led to the first extraction of the metal.

Gordon Kimball, of Ouray, Colo., was among the first to investigate the carnotite deposits in the Paradox Valley. In relating the manner in which the ore received its name and of the work he undertook at that time, Kimball said: "In 1897 I met in Denver a French chemist named Charles Poulot, who was in the market for ores containing rare metals, especially uranium ores, and through him learned to distinguish the various compounds of that element. I had long been familiar with certain deposits on Rock Creek, in the extreme western part of Montrose county, Colorado, that had been located many times for copper values. From Capt. S. N. King, of Utah, I learned that quite a large deposit of yellow mineral, called by the owner chrome copper ore, had been exposed in one of these claims several years before.

"In the spring of 1898 I obtained samples of the yellow stuff and sent them to Mr. Poulot, who pronounced them uranium ore and gave the mineral the name of autunite or uranochrome. His tests showed its oxide contents—the unit on which its worth is based—to be sufficient to make it commercially valuable.

"In May, 1898, after obtaining a short term bond and lease, I started development work. During June I mined ten tons of ore (practically all from one pocket), sacked it and packed it on burros across the mesa to Paradox Valley, a distance of twelve miles. From there it was shipped eighty miles by wagon to Placerville, and thence to Denver by rail, where it was sampled and sold for \$2,600, or at the rate of \$12.50 per unit. The entire lot averaged 21.5 per cent oxide contents. This ore also carried over 15 per cent vanadium, for which our purchasers in France, on resampling the shipment, exacted a penalty instead of allowing value. In order to develop a market I then had fine cabinet specimens sent to the Colorado State Bureau of Mines and to prominent chemists and scientists. It is not improbable that it was one of these specimens which, on analysis, was found to contain radium, and was named after the eminent scientist, M. Adolphe Carnot."

Agricultural Extension.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY. The first step in the proper care of farm machinery is to keep it in proper adjustment. As a rule new machinery is in fair adjustment and needs little attention in this respect, but it is often sticky and otherwise unsatisfactory in its action on account of the manner in which it was painted at the factory. By cleaning out the oil holes and applying a few drops of kerosene, this difficulty may usually be overcome. It is wise to run new machinery "light"; that is, with its moving parts in action but without a load of any sort, until it is well lubricated. This will put the machine in running order without undue strain and gives an opportunity for adjustment if it should be found necessary.

Machines which have been in use some time should be put in proper adjustment when they receive their periodical over-haulings, and should be given careful attention in this respect during the entire time they are in operation. Cleanliness is as important with farm machinery as with any other class of machinery. Dirt and poor service seem to go hand in hand, and dirty farm machinery cannot be expected to give its full efficiency because dirt upon metal absorbs moisture which attacks the metal and in time seriously injures it. Also, dirt in the bearings even in small quantity, quickly destroys them by grinding and cutting, and in large quantities may even choke the action of the moving parts. Again dirt does not add to the appearance of farm machinery in any way, and may at times even get into the eyes of the operator. Therefore, the second step in the care of farm machinery is to keep it as clean as conditions will permit. An old broom will be found useful for cleaning, also a handful of waste or soft rags and a squirt oil can filled with kerosene. If possible, the machine should be

thoroughly cleaned when the season's work is completed, and during the process carefully examined for worn or broken parts, which should be marked in some conspicuous way and noted in a list of repairs which are to be purchased later for the farm equipment. It seems hardly necessary to say that the machines should be stored when not in use, in a dry place which means dry underneath as well as overhead. Some system should be used in storage so that those machines which are frequently used can be easily gotten at. All bright metal parts should be coated with either hard oil, axle grease or a compound composed of equal parts of lard and white lead.

That parts of the farm equipment which is made wholly or partially of wood will require especial attention in the way of painting, since wood absorbs moisture readily and rots rapidly. It is a well known fact that among country blacksmiths that these farmers who keep their wagons well painted have occasion to have them repaired less frequently than those who neglect or give them this attention. Especially is it desirable to give the wagon wheels a thorough soaking in oil. Wheels so treated are not apt to require the customary cutting in dry seasons because there will be little expansion and contraction of the wood with the varying moisture conditions of different seasons.

Sometimes considerable difficulty is experienced in securing the necessary repairs for farm machinery and valuable equipment is discarded because the owner is unable to locate the manufacturer of the particular piece he needs. Local dealers can nearly always render great assistance at such times of difficulty. If they are not able or willing to give this assistance, then an appeal should be made to the State Agricultural College, which usually is in a position to supply information in regard to such matters and is always glad to give advice and assistance in connection with any problems in farm equipment.

J. A. FARRA,

Assistant Professor of Farm Mechanics, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky.

Forest Notes.

To secure a merit badge in forestry, boy scouts are required, among other things, to identify 25 kinds of trees.

One of the principal by-products of the national forests of Japan is furnished by mushrooms, which have yielded in one year a revenue of a million dollars.

Articles of clothing from wood fiber are being made in Europe. The material for a suit costs about fifty cents. Clothing made of this material, however, can not be washed.

One of the largest and most valuable timber trees of the country is the tulip tree, known to lumbermen as yellow poplar. It is related to the magnolias, but is the only tree of its kind in the world.

The largest tree in the United States is said to be the "Mother of the Forest," a giant redwood in the Calaveras bigtree grove in California. It is supposed to contain 140,619 board feet of lumber. There are, however, many claimants for the honor of being the "largest tree" and the "oldest tree," and these claims, according to foresters, can not always be verified.

Your Taxes.

I, or one of my deputies will be at the following places for the purpose of collecting taxes. This will be the last chance to pay outside of the Hartford office. On dates named below the tax books will not be at my office.

Select, Wednesday, Nov. 12, a. m. Balztown, Wed. Nov. 12, p. m. Heflin, Wednesday, Nov. 12. Arnold, Thursday, Nov. 13. Buford, Thursday, Nov. 13. Horse Branch, Fri., Nov. 14. Bells Run, Fri., Nov. 14. Rosine, Sat., Nov. 15. Alagan, Saturday, Nov. 15. Fordville, Sat. Nov. 15. Wysox, Monday, Nov. 17. Prentiss, Tuesday, Nov. 18. Sualthous, Tuesday, Nov. 18. Cromwell, Wed., Nov. 19. Olaton, Thursday, Nov. 20. Narrows, Friday, Nov. 21. Rockport, Saturday, Nov. 22. McHenry, Saturday, Nov. 22. Centertown, Saturday, Nov. 22. Beaver Dam, Monday, Nov. 24. On the day the book is at Mogan Ralph precinct will also be there, and at Fordville east and west Aetna, Herbert and Shreve. At Centertown, Point Pleasant, at Rockport, North and South, and Ceralvo. At McHenry Rider.

On these days no taxes can be paid at Hartford office.

T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.

Not the American Way.

Mrs. Pankhurst is a disappointed woman. She has announced her intention of returning home. The ex-

The Greatest Store in Kentucky Within Thirty Miles of Hartford.



Right at your very door is the best appointed and most complete shopping place that is to be found anywhere.

The Store of McATEE, Lyddane & Ray—in Owensboro—with their well lighted floors—of various departments—is a power for good in the world of intelligent retailing.

Right policies, close business relation with every reputable market and their thorough understanding of the public's tastes and preferences has marked this store as the best shopping place in Kentucky.

The People of Hartford Invited and Urged

To come to this store at any time and not only enjoy its privileges but profit by every purchase made in this establishment.

SPECIAL ATTENTION To Dress Goods, Silks and Dress Making Ladies' Garments and Millinery

FIRST FLOOR

Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Novelties, Fine Cotton, Domestic, Knit Underwear, Mens' Furnishings and Shoes.

SECOND FLOOR

Ready to Wear Garments, Millinery, Furs, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Dress Making Parlors.

THIRD FLOOR

Furniture, Bedding, Blankets, Comforts.

FOURTH FLOOR

Capets, Rugs, Draperys, Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Matting, Shades, Curtains, Draperies, Wall Paper.

BASEMENT

Heavy Shoes, Boots, Wide Floor Coverings, Duplicate Stock Rooms, Receiving and Shipping.

McATEE, LYDDANE & RAY

Owensboro's Store of Standard Merchandise.

Come to Owensboro and Profit By Doing So.

pected roses and raptures of American hospitality have not been hers. She has been coldly, but politely, received. She will not carry luck with her. The fortune she felt awaited her here. The truth is that American women do not approve of Mrs. Pankhurst nor of her militant methods. It will be noticed that the progress of suffrage in the United States has been steady. It is only a question of time when the states east of the Mississippi River will follow the example of the western states, where a thorough test has been made and where the votes of woman is an accepted institution.

American women have the courage of their convictions. They are equal to their English sisters in this respect, but American women are women in every sense of the word. They prefer the gentle methods of the sex to masculine aggressiveness. They have the good sense to know that persuasive methods are far more effectual in gaining a given point than the militant methods pursued by the English suffragettes.

The first chill encountered by Mrs. Pankhurst was in New York, when Madison Square Garden was scarcely a quarter filled on the opening night of her lecture tour. Beyond the episode, which occurred prior to her admission to this country, the newspapers have, by general consent or understanding, practically ignored her presence.

If Mrs. Pankhurst expected columns of gratuitous notoriety because of her detention she is sadly disappointed. President Wilson acted wisely in admitting her to the United States and by so doing nipped her publicity plans in the bud.

In Indiana her reception was even more winterish. She had been engaged to address the Woman's Franchise League and the engagement could not be canceled, but Mrs. Pankhurst is admittedly disappointed that she ever accepted the engagement. While showing characteristic courtesy, American women have made their position of disapproving

the Pankhurst militant methods quite plain. They are coldly polite, also coldly unresponsive.

This low temperature could have been anticipated. Mrs. Pankhurst's excessive greed for money, her high charges and occasional extra collections taken up from an audience that has already paid the required admission fee, conveys the impression that a thirst for money rather than a desire to make converts to the suffrage cause dominates Mrs. Pankhurst in her American visit. At any rate, her way lacks a great deal of being the American way.—Commercial Appeal.



WHENEVER You Say Anything

Say Something Worth While

SAY

Schlemmer's Bakery Goods

FOR ME.

The Quality Will Bring A Pleasant Smile.

HARTFORD BAKERY

W. C. Schlemmer, Prop. HARTFORD, Ky.

Wear Shoes, Don't You?



If you do, we want to inform you in a few words that we are prepared to fix you in SURE ENOUGH LEATHER. Many shoes are made that look good, but when the real test comes they are wanting. Now we carry no lines of shoes in stock, either Men's or Women or Children's, that we cannot absolutely guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction. If these are the kind you are looking for, we certainly want you to see our stock, and we will appreciate showing you, whether you buy or not. Our Korrect Shape Shoes for Men for fine wear, our Lion Shoe for service are both good. Priesmeyer Shoes for Ladies and Children—none better. Don't forget these brands, and remember that

It Pays to Trade With a House That Saves You Money.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Home-made Lard now at W. H. Moore & Son's.

Call on Moore & Son for pure home-made Hog Lard.

Mrs. Rowan Holbrook returned Wednesday from Louisville.

Don't forget that Moore & Son handle the Owensboro Flour. None better.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Woodward are home from an extended visit in Louisville.

Rev. Napier returned Saturday from Nashville where he had been on legal business.

Old newspapers for sale at The Republican office. Big bundle for a nickel.

Rev. Ernest C. Sloan, of Louisville, will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson, of Hennessey, Okla., are the guests of Mrs. J. A. Park, city.

Miss Lillie Thomas, of Louisville, arrived Wednesday to be the guest of relatives and friends.

It will pay you to see our new line of Flour and get prices at R. L. DEVER & CO., Hartford, Ky. 1414.

Mr. V. G. Barnett, Dermott, Ark., is visiting relatives in and near town. He will be here about two weeks.

Mrs. H. E. Mischke has returned from Owensboro where she underwent a surgical operation, much improved.

Mr. R. O. Carter, Lebanon, Tenn., formerly a resident of Beaver Dam, called to see us while in town yesterday.

Mrs. Mattie Cox, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. M. T. Heavrin, returned to her home in Owensboro, Monday.

Butler, Beulah Palmer, Edwa Shifflet, Flora Riley and Claudia Wright. Messrs. Hardin Riley, Parke Taylor, John Glenn, Howard Glenn, Romey Smith, Smith Hoover, Loney Hoover, Charlie Barnard, Clifford Moore, Otis Howard, Willis Lyons, Fred May, James Glenn, Lummie Iglehart, Ross Taylor, Ray O'Hannon, John Moore and Marion Crowe.

Misses Annie Rae Carson and Mary Ellen Moore entertained a number of their friends Friday evening with a Halloween party. Those present were: Misses Norine Black, Luerene Collins, Sallie May, Mary Dean, Evelyn Thomas, Martine Ward, Kennedy Collins, Maguerite Taylor, Kathleen Turner, Mary Newbolt, Winnie Dean Moseley, Martha Pate, Mary Austin Carson, Ione Hedrick, Annie Wells, Anna Rae Carson, Mary Ellen Moore, Isabelle Moore and Miss Rhoads. Larkin Griffin, Edward Duke, James Phipps, Glenn Tinsley, Gayle Taylor, William Wright, Don Tichenor, Morten Bean, Goshel Crowe, Berry D. Walker, John Ross Taylor, Dewey Ward, Bonner Moore, Elijah Thomas, Edward Ford, Wilbur Rhoads and Randal Watterson.

SALEM.

Nov. 5.—Rev. Vanhoy is holding a protracted meeting at this place. Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wilson, of Hennessey, Okla., are visiting relatives and friends in this neighborhood.

Mrs. Effie Wilson was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. York Sunday.

Mrs. Bessie Moxley and son of Illinois are visiting relatives in Olaton and Fairview neighborhoods at this writing.

Mrs. Bettie Neal, of Centertown, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jamison.

Mr. Tom Payton, of Olaton, was in this neighborhood last Friday.

Mr. Jake Autry went to Louisville last week.

Miss Jesse Raley who is teaching school at Rockport, came home Friday and returned to her school Sunday.

Mr. Carson Gary, who has been going to school at Beaver Dam, came home Friday, returning Saturday.

Miss Loring York is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. A. Wilson.

Success to The Republican.

The Printing Office Towel.

When I think of the towel, the old-fashioned towel, That used to hang up by the printing-house door, I think that nobody in these days of shoddy

Can hammer out iron to wear as it wore.

The tramp who abused it, the devil who used it,

The make-up and foreman, the editor (poor man),

Each rubbed some grime off while they put a heap on.

In, over and under, 'twas blacker than thunder,

'Twas harder than poverty, rougher than sin;

From roller suspended, it never was bended,

And it flap on the wall like a banner of tin.

It grew thicker and rougher, and harder and tougher,

And daily put on a far inkier hue,

Until one windy morning, without any warning,

It fell to the floor and was broken in two.—Robert J. Burdette.

Etiquet With Royalty.

The late Admiral Robley D. Evans, during his visit to Japan, was received by Mitsuhiro and his Empress at a court ceremony. In speaking of the Japanese court, he said:

"Hand-kissing was not the thing. Instead, I received a hand-shake from a very shapely and beautiful hand. I found the Empress a woman of great refinement and perfect ease of manner, so delicate in appearance and so small in stature as to remind you of some fine piece of Dresden china. She was attired in a Paris gown of heliotrope brocade, the had fit of which I accounted for just as I accounted for the baggy trousers of the Emperor.

"After I had been a year in Japan I was satisfied it was owing to the fact that a tailor would not permit himself to touch the persons of their majesties, but just looked at them, and guessed what the measurements should be."

Pat Mourns.

An Irishman walked into a men's furnishing goods store the other day and said:

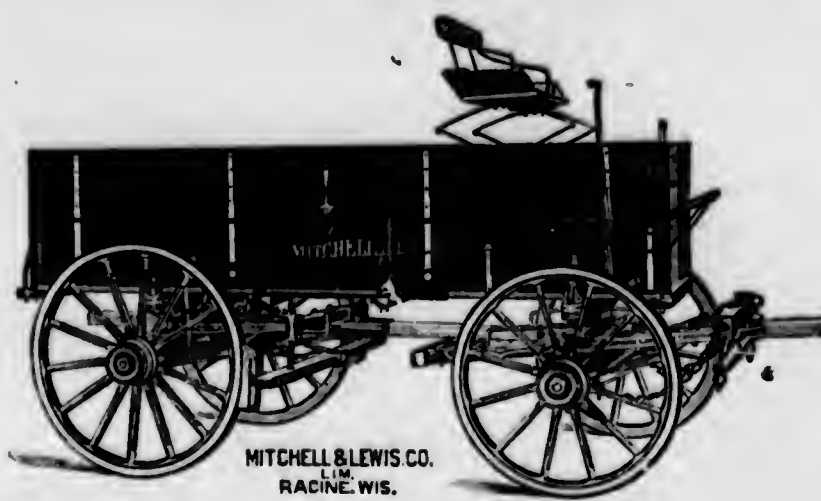
"Oi want to get somethin' fer mournin' wear, but Oi don't exactly know what the custom is. What do they be wearin' now for mournin'?"

"It depends," explained the salesman, "on how near the relative is for whom you wish to show this mark of respect. For a very near relative you should have an all black suit. For some one not so near you may have a broad band of black on the left arm or a somewhat narrower one for somebody more distant."

"Och, is that it? Well, thin, gimme a shewtin'. It's me wulfe's mither."

—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The Old Reliable Mitchell Wagon



THE WAGON WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Has been sold in this territory for near on to 20 years and a premium is offered for any Mitchell Wagon that is worn out. Prices right. Send us your inquires and we will make you a price laid down at your nearest railroad station.

T. J. TURLEY CO., General Agents **Owensboro, Ky.**

Lime for Soil.

Mr. O. C. Rostel, Marble, Washington, writes as follows: "Please let me know if our mountains of lime rock here in Stevens County could be utilized for commercial fertilizer by grinding it fine without first burning."

Unburnt but finely ground limestone is best for correcting soil acidity.

The use of lime on soils is beneficial in places where calcium is deficient. Some crops require more calcium than others. This is especially true of clovers, alfalfa, and other leguminous crops.

Whether the soil requires calcium depends upon its condition, and this can be determined by one of two methods—either by a close examination of the plant growth or by the use of litmus paper. If you find horse sorrel present in large quantities it will indicate that your soil requires calcium, also, if clovers do not grow well it will indicate that calcium is lacking.

By the use of litmus papers, which may be purchased at most any drug store, you will be able to determine whether your soil is acid. Take a small quantity of moist soil and press it around the paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the blue paper is turned to a pinkish or reddish color, it will indicate that your soil is acid and an application of lime will be beneficial.

There are several (at least ten) forms of commercial limes on the market. The best form to use is finely ground limestone. First, because it is cheapest, and, second, the effect on the humus is not so serious as with other forms of lime—especially caustic or quick lime. The action of finely ground limestone in its attack on the vegetable matter is less noticeable than with other forms of lime. The amounts to apply depend on how badly your soil requires calcium, and also upon the available supply of limestone. We have known of instances where as high as eight tons have been applied to the acre with good results, and as low as a ton and a half has been used very satisfactorily. The usual amount varies from three to six tons to the acre. This material should be applied to the surface after the seed bed is prepared, and harrowed in by the use of a peg-tooth or disk harrow. It may be scattered by the use of a manure spreader; in fact, this is the usual machine for applying finely ground limestone.

"It is a pleasure to tell you that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best cough medicine I have ever used," writes Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Lavonia Ga. "I have used it with all my children and the results have been highly satisfactory." For sale by all dealers.

"We are informed that prices of food stuffs are high now because of the drought. Such things used to be charged to the tariff.—Waterloo (Ill.) Republican.

Explained.

A friend of mine, traveling in Ireland, stopped for a drink of milk at a white cottage with a hatched roof, and as he slipped his refreshment he noted on a center table, under a glass dome, a brick with a faded rose upon the top of it.

"Why do you cherish in this way, my friend he said to his host, 'that common brick and that dead rose?' "Shure, sir, was the reply, 'there's certain memories attachin' to them."

Do you see this big dent in my head?

Well it was made by that brick."

"But the rose?" said my friend.

"His host smiled quietly.

"The rose," he explained 'is off the grave of the man that threw the brick.'"

Tariff Sayings.

How can you expect to receive wages at home for work done abroad?

How to raise money: Tax the people first; second, tax the article imported into the United States. One plan empties the pockets of the workers, and the other gives them work and wages at home. It does not seem difficult to choose correctly.

The amber caught the fly when the amber was soft and that is the way the workers caught Free-Trade.

A purse of gold in the United States is exchanged for foreign wool and when the wool is worn out we have nothing left.

John Smith takes your wages and buys with them a foreign suit of clothes. Where do you come in.

A Moral In This.

When the frost is on the counters and the cobwebs on the shelf, and there's scarcely anybody in the store besides yourself, and your stock is getting shelled and the groceries are stale, and bill's enough are coming due to make a banker pale; oh, then's the time a feller's kinder blue, and is puzzled with proper thing to do. But in such a situation one sure remedy applies, if you want to get the customers you've got to advertise.—Ex.

Advertising Pays.

A Kentucky man lost a \$5 bill and advertised for it. In a day or two a man appeared in his office saying that he had seen the advertisement and handed him the bill. In a few days the Kentucky man was going through his "other" clothes and found the original bill which he thought he had lost. Notwithstanding the fact that the events in this story may sound suspicious, the lesson is obvious.

Public Sale.

I will on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 1:00 p. m. offer at public auction all of my household furniture and kitchen utensils. Sale to be held at home of Crit Martin, near Sandefur's Crossing, 1613. MRS. DIANNAH MARTIN.

"There could be no better medicine than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My children were all sick with whooping cough. One of them was in bed, had a high fever and was coughing up blood. Our doctor gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the first dose eased them, and three bottles cured them," says Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, of Lexington, Miss. For sale by all dealers.

Labor World.

Fred S. Boyd, a New York I. W. W. agitator, was convicted of advocating the destruction of property during the silk strike at Paterson, N. J., and faces a long term in the penitentiary at Trenton.

Demands for a substantial increase in pay were submitted to representatives of the National Window Glass Manufacturers' Association by the glassworkers at their wage confer-

ence at Cleveland. The manufacturers took the proposed scale under advisement.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor asked President Wilson to aid in securing the immediate passage of labor measures, including the seamen's bill, the anti-injunction bill and the minimum wage law.

Four thousand employees of the United States Steel corporation, employed in the American Steel and Tin Plate company's plant at New Kensington, Pa., and Cheston, Va., have circulated petitions among themselves which strongly protest against any government suit for the dissolution of that corporation.

Claude Dillon, a freight conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio, told the arbitrators in the wage controversy sitting at New York, that a railroad man out of a job at the age of 33 or more found it next to impossible to get work elsewhere. "We call such men 'broken down rails,'" said Dillon.

The Stubborn Beast



may derive his obstinacy from the fact that he is being led away from, rather than to, my supply of feed he knows will make him a good meal. Try driving him my way—won't take much compulsion. I have no fear of temporary and permanent results from feeding horses, cattle, pigs and poultry on my hay, grain, etc.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

For Sale!

One Saw Mill, one Planer, Band Saw, Jointer. Also Brick and Tile Machine. All kinds of Building Material, Paints, Oils, Etc. Will sell on reasonable terms. Call on or address

BEAN BROS.
Hartford, Ky.

FASTIDIOUS AUTHORS.

Campbell Took a Twelve Mile Trip to Change a Comma.

It is surprising how punctilious some authors have been with respect even to the smallest detail of their manuscripts. Dickens was a perfect terror and would make enough fuss over an error of punctuation to drive a poor "comp" out of his wits.

Tennyson, too, was most particular that not a comma should be omitted or misplaced, while his revisions were never finished. Perhaps the greatest terror of the compositor was Thomas Carlyle, for he would cover every square inch of vacant space, both in the margin and between the lines, with minute additions and emendations, and not once, but a dozen times.

Victor Hugo was equally difficult to please and satisfy. Of one of his famous works he made the printers supply no fewer than eleven successive revised proofs, and the last half dozen were furnished in order to make quite sure that the commas were in their right places.

But perhaps Thomas Campbell, the famous poet who wrote such stirring masterpieces as "Hohenlinden," "The Battle of the Baltic" and "Ye Mariners of England," takes the cake in this respect. He was fastidious to a degree, which fact probably accounts for the small quantity and perfect quality of his literary output. It is said that he once walked six miles to his printers and six miles back in order to have a comma changed into a semicolon.

But an equally careful and fastidious literary workman owed a great improvement in the opening line of his most famous poem to a printer. This was Thomas Gray, whose "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard" is probably the best known poem in the English language. Its first line reads, "The curfew tolls the knell of parting day," but when Gray sent it to the press his manuscript read, "The curfew tolls, the knell of parting day." The thoughtful compositor did not understand the word "tolls" as an intransitive verb, so dropped the comma, thinking the poet had put it in by mistake, and when Gray read the line his sensitive ear at once caught its new, sustained melody, and he adopted the compositor's correction.

INOPPORTUNE DEATHS.

Men Who Might Have Changed History Had They Been Spared.

Julius Cæsar was assassinated when he had almost completed the task of consolidating the administration and dominion of the Roman empire, and his death opened the way to that despotism and corruption which ultimately would rule the world.

Henry of Navarre was killed when he had almost healed the differences between Catholic and Protestant which subsequently rent not only France, but Europe, and William the Silent also fell when he was on the point of uniting the Netherlands provinces into a compact barrier against the encroachments of Spain.

In English history Lord Clive died at the moment when he was the one man who could have saved the American colonies and kept the Anglo-Saxon race united.

But there is the case of Mirabeau. He was literally the one man in France who could have averted the horrors of the revolution, saved and reformed the monarchy and so spared Europe the murderous career of Napoleon and all the devastation it brought. If he had lived ten or even five years longer the history not only of France, but of Europe and the world, would have been different. It is, in fact, sufficient to say that he would have made both Robespierre and Napoleon impossible. —Strand Magazine.

A Growsome Toy.

War and bloodshed seem always to have reacted on the nursery. In 1793, for instance, the German child was amused with a toy bulletproof for Christ mas, and Goethe wrote to his mother at Frankfurt asking her to send one of these little instruments for a boy friend. Mme. Goethe was indignant. "Dear son," she wrote, "I have only one desire, and that is to give you pleasure. I will execute my command but buy such an infamous machine of slaughter I will not in any circumstances. If I could I would arrest the makers and burn such toys by the executioner."

She hadn't thought of That. "Marriage brings his awakenings." "Yes," sighed the other lady. "I remember that I was a bride was thunder-struck to find that my husband, after a limited amount of going to pink teas and matinees, had to go back to work and support the pair of us." —Pittsburgh Post.

A Good Enough Reason.

"I am surprised, Ethel, that you allowed that handsome Italian count to kiss you last evening." "Oh, I really couldn't help it." "Why couldn't you?" "Because I can't speak a word of Italian." —St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

All Consuming.

"He eagerly swallowed every word she bestowed on him, he fed upon her every look, he lived upon the smiles she gave him." "That's what I call an all consuming passion!" —Judge.

Who Leans?

Porter—Have you lost something, Mr. Handy?—Aye, aye, but it's nothing!—only the three penny bit o' silver 'a was about to give ye for carryin' my bag.—London Opinion.

It is easy to be brave when you know the enemy has only blank cartridges.

ANGRY WATERS STILLED.

When They Reach the Wonderful "Oil Spot" Off Sabine Pass.

A freak of nature never fully described is the wonderful "oil spot," situated about ten miles south of Sabine pass, into which flows the Sabine river, into the gulf of Mexico. The river forms the boundary between the states of Louisiana and Texas. The "oil spot" extends two miles along shore and seaward about three-quarters of a mile. A storm from the northwest, by way of east to southeast, has a rate of from 300 to 700 miles across the gulf of Mexico into this mystic haven.

During a gale this spot is wonderfully defused. Looking seaward the scene is grand. An acre of towering foam marks the abrupt dissolution of the lashing seas as they thunder toward the shore. This occurs in about three fathoms, or eighteen feet of water, from which the storm driven craft, creaking and straining in every timber, emerges and suddenly finds herself reposing like a child rocked in its mother's arms, hemmed in by a wall of wrath, where the weary mariner can be lulled to rest by the roar of the winds. The place is termed the "oil spot" not from any known analysis of its nature, but simply from its condition—it has no troubled water.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

MEND YOUR BROKEN CHINA.

Use a Cement Made With Plaster of Paris and Gum Arabic.

I had such a pretty Dresden china comb and brush tray for my dressing table which was broken into three pieces just the other day by some one dropping a heavy pair of curling irons on it. I was almost heart broken because it was part of a set, and I was afraid I could not replace it, and even if I could I did not feel that I could afford to do so.

One of my friends told me she had been successful in mending several pieces of old china which were treasured heirlooms with plaster of paris and gum arabic. Make a thick solution of gum arabic and water and lute it put the plaster until the mixture becomes a paste. This is applied to the edges of the china, which are pressed firmly together.

I tried it on my tray, and it worked like magic. The solution is white, so that it does not show like glue, and, best of all, it makes such a strong joint that they tell me that the article never breaks again in the same place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Puss and the Owl.

Owls make very amusing pets, but lose the "happy family" knack as they grow older. A friend of mine had one that he wrongly kept tied to a stake by a cord. It was of that "tiger of the north woods" species, the screech owl, and, while appearing, it quiet, not to say sleepy, in the daytime, blinking with the great yellow eyes in the manner that has made the country people believe they are sightless in bright light, he had a surprising way of "coming to life" whenever there was any particular reason for doing so. My friend had a favorite kitten that usually gave the owl a wide berth, but one day it strayed within the danger zone. The result was that the apparently somnolent mass of brown feathers suddenly galvanized itself, a powerful claw shot out, a piteous mew was heard and then—Aunt Fells do nestle!—Outing.

Britain and Conscription.

Although few people are aware of the fact, conscription has been part of the British constitution for 700 or 800 years. The militia law states that every Englishman between the ages of eighteen and thirty is liable to be called upon for military service and that each county must furnish a contingent in proportion to its population. At the time of the Napoleonic wars this law was actually applied, but since then it has fallen into disuse, without, however, being repealed. Every year since 1829 parliament has solemnly gone through the form of suspending for one year this ancient conscription by ballot.—Pearson's Weekly.

Infatigable.

The druggist was becoming wearied by a shopkeeper, who, with no intention to buy, kept asking questions, examining various articles, pricing them and demanding the manner of their use. Finally she picked up a bottle. "Is this pest exterminator reliable?" she asked. "How is it applied?" "You take a tablespoonful every half hour, ma'am." The druggist replied with more than an ounce of satisfaction, and the woman asked no more questions.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Quick Cure.

"How annoying! My wife is always ailing. The hard work fatigues her." "My wife also was always ill, but now she enjoys the best of health." "How did you cure her?" "I told her that I would give her as much a month for her dresses and her doctor. Since then she is quite well." —Paris Soir.

Would Like a Look.

"Say, Sheriff." "Yes." "I voted for you. Can't you show me a writ of habeas corpus? I read so much about 'em that I'd kind o' like to have a look at one of the darn things." —Kansas City Journal.

Quick Pace.

"I suppose that your son is developing 'yes'." "Yes, and a pace that is much too fast for one of his years." —Buffalo Express.

FREAKS OF NATURE.

An Uphill Waterfall and a Tree That Squirrels Like a Snake.

Nature in the tropics, left to herself, writes John Burroughs, the naturalist, is harsh, aggressive, savage; looks as though she wanted to hang you with her dangling ropes or impale you on her thorns or engulf you in the ranks of her gigantic ferns.

Her mood is never as placid and sane as in the north. There is a tree in the Hawaiian woods that suggests a tree gone mad. It is called the hui tree. It lies down, squirms and wriggles all over the ground like a wounded snake. It gets up and then takes to earth again. Now it wants to be a vine; now it wants to be a tree. It throws somersaults; it makes itself into loops and rings; it rolls; it reaches; it doubles upon itself. Altogether it is the craziest vegetable growth I ever saw.

It was near Fall that I saw what I had never seen or heard of before—a waterfall reversed, going up instead of down. It suggested Stockton's story of negative gravity.

A small brook comes down off the mountain and attempts to make the leap down a high precipice, but the wind catches it and carries it straight up in the air like smoke. It is translated. It becomes a mere wreath hovering about the beetling crag.

Night and day this goes on, the wind snatching from the mountains in this summery way the water it has brought them.—Century Magazine.

THE BASEBALL MASK.

It Was First Used in a Yale-Harvard Game in 1876.

Frederick Whitthrop Thayer of Colchester, Harvard '78, captain of the famous varsity nines of 1876, 1877 and 1878, was the inventor of the catcher's mask. The days when Thayer entered Harvard baseball differed somewhat from the present. A pitcher had to throw underhanded and end his throw with arm stretched out. Then that changed, and as a consequence the ball was thrown much more swiftly. Dr. Harold C. Ernst, a professor in the medical school, was pitcher on the varsity nine, and James A. Tyng was catcher. They made a wonderful battery.

Thayer noticed that the more freedom given the pitcher the greater became the risk of the catcher. One day he let a few into the secret. He was going to make a mask. A few days before the Yale game of 1876 he came on the field with it. Sure for the fact it was made more heavily. It was much similar to the masks in use today.

Thayer attached it to Jim Tyng's helmet, and from that moment the mask "entered baseball." At the time the players, other than those in the varsity, and the spectators were inclined to ridicule it, and it caused no end of comment when it was worn by Tyng at the Yale game that year. Harvard won, and two years later team after team adopted the mask.—Boston Herald.

England's Lord Chancellors.

The lord chancellor under the early English kings used to live in the palace and had a regular daily allowance, his wages, as it appeared from one of the records, being 5 shillings, a dinner cake, two seasoned shrimps, one sextary of clear wine, one sextary of household wine, one large wax candle and forty small pieces of candle. In the time of Henry II, the modern treasury spirit appears to have begun to walk abroad, for in the records the allowance of 5 shillings appears as if subjected to a reduction. If he dined away from the palace and was thereby forced to provide extras, then indeed he got his 5 shillings. But if he dined at home he was not allowed more than 3 shillings and sixpence.—London Answers.

Cossack Troubadours.

Like the Spaniards, the Cossacks have a class of troubadours who instead of walking from village to village ride on horseback with their guitars and give performances of music and song in front of houses. They are treated with respect and rewarded generously according to their talents. There are also women troubadours among the Cossacks, and their performances in the pleasant surroundings of a garden or in a street scene are impressive.

British Death Duties.

Death duties on property in the British Isles, whether belonging to natives or foreigners, are progressive, ranging upward from 1 per cent on estates of the value of between \$500 and \$2,500, 2 per cent between \$2,500 and \$5,000, 3 per cent between \$5,000 and \$25,000 and 15 per cent on estates of \$25,000 and over.

There are also legacy and succession duties, varying in percentage.

Autosuggestion.

"What does autosuggestion mean?" asked Blinks. "That's when your wife begins to figure out how much you and your family would save in car fare if you had your own machine," replied Jinks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

No Escapes.

Crawford—if your friends poked fun at you for having the artistic temperament, you must have the laugh on them now that you are so successful. Penfold—Not at all. They sneer at me now for being commercialized.—New York Times.

If thou art a man, admire those who attempt great enterprises, even though they fail.—Kraeck.

LURE OF THE CIRCUS.

Hold of the Music and Sawdust Odor Upon Old Performers.

Sometimes I think there must be two distinct varieties of humanity, said an old circus man, one of which we might call the rovers and the other the stay at homes. With my own taste for roving it was hard for me to understand that ninety-nine persons in every hundred are content to stay in one place most of their lives and even unhappily if taken out of it, but there are such people, and they are the vast majority. The rover, who is one man or woman in a hundred, likes to wander and is unhappily if confined to one place. Probably if I were not for him there would be no circuses. Love of the road has a strong hold on all the circus people, from performers to canvasmen and drivers. "When you hear the band play you join out" is the way they put it themselves, and once I had a striking illustration of this.

I was checking window paper in a small town and came to a fine plate glass front. It was the best tailoring establishment there and ordinarily would have been passed by the lithographer as unobtainable, but it had a single sheet of our paper and I went in to take up the order. It developed that the tailor's brother was a rover and had tramped with circuses as a landsman—a whistler, in the vernacular. His influence had put that lithograph there, and he chatted with me.

"You won't catch me round here to-morrow, Mike, while that show is in town," he said. "If I saw as much as a side wall half a mile off I'd be joining out again! No, sir! I'm going up into the country tonight. My brother pays me good wages here, and there's nothing in trouping."

A week later I dropped back to the show. It was 10 in the morning, and the parade was just leaving the lot. Somebody shouted, "Hey there, Mike!" from the big band wagon, and on going nearer I saw the tailor's brother, seated among the other windjammers, with a red and gold coat, a plumed hat and his cornet.

"I thought you were going up into the country."

"Forget it!" he replied. "I didn't go."

He had heard the band play.

Circus people are of all sorts—old and young, Americans and foreign born, well paid performers and bosses and ne'er do well hostlers, canvasmen and razorbacks. From time to time they will turn and denounce their calling, just like other people. In fact, I never knew a man in any line who would not occasionally scold about his occupation and regret that his talent had been frittered away in such an unpromising field when he might have done so much better in something else, but that is no indication that he doesn't like his job, and circus people like theirs. They love the smell of sawdust, horses and animals, the music of the big band, the peculiar hollow rattle of circus wagons, the daily jumps and the little knot of curious stay at homes who seem always to be round to watch whatever a circus man does. They are born rovers.—Saturday Evening Post.

The Blow a Train Can Strike.

The force of the blow struck by a modern train going at high speed is greater than that of the shot from a modern gun. At least such is the statement of a scientist who has been looking into this question. He estimates that a modern passenger train will weigh about 400 tons and that it moves at a velocity of seventy to seventy-five miles an hour, or about 100 feet a second. A mass of 400 tons propelled at this velocity will strike a blow twice as great as that delivered by a 2,000 pound shot fired from a 100 ton cannon. This, he states, accounts for the tremendous destruction caused by collisions.—New York Press.

A Fish Story.

A fisherman caught seven bass in the Potomac river above Washington on one line.

This is how he did it: The bass were caught and strung on a line and kept swimming in the water alongside the boat. When the last fish was being placed upon the line the entire bunch slipped away from the fisherman. But imagine his wonderment when at his next cast the last fish strung upon the line took the bait and the whole seven were safely landed.

The gentleman who vouches for this story is without doubt an honest and truth telling man.—New York Tribune.

Astronomers' Work.

The popular idea of the astronomer, says a writer in the World's Work, is one who spends his time in sleeping by day and peering through the small end of a telescope by night must be dismissed. "The greater part of the modern astronomer's time," says the article, "is spent in studying photographs, often with a microscope. Paradoxical as it may seem, an astronomer today gazes more often through a microscope than a telescope."

Correcting Him.

"When I try to talk to you, Maude," faltered Algy, "my heart comes up into my mouth!" "That shows how little you know of anatomy," said the lovely girl. "It isn't your heart, Algy. It's your diaphragm." —Chicago Tribune.

Liberty.

Liberty may be defined as that condition of things which does not permit us to take liberties with others.—Puck.

Good only to great and generous and fruitful.—Bailey.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barras, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury: Fayard, T. H. Black, Sheriff; Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5; Hartford; W. C. Earp, Rosine. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Felix, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Leslie Combs, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in June, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John H. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

J. C. Jackson, Centertown, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in September, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Thomas Sanders, Olaton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 3rd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. L. Patton, Ralph, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 3rd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT. C. M. Crowe, Judge; John H. Wilson, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer. Members of Council—Robert Hoover, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. J. Bean.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church, South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. Saville, pastor.

Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. English, pastor. Christian Church—Services every fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright, pastor.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Sunday school every Sunday at 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. M. L. Heavrin, W. M.; Owen Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Miss Anna J. Patton, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. B.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knights of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. W. F. Anderson, C. C.; J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Acme Lodge No. 339 I. O. O. F. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every first and third Friday nights in each month. Mrs. Attie Griffin, Lady Commander; Mrs. Luia Hendon, Lady Record Keeper.

Keystone Chapter No. 110, B. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore, High Priest; W. S. Tinsley, Secretary.

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OINTMENT

Ambition a Prime Necessity to a Successful Life.

and in determining which goal they will bend life's energies to reach. He also reminded them that many of those successful in life often declare how

terly advertise: "Graves finely situated, surrounded by the beauties of nature, commanding a fine view of the bay, and, in short, meeting every requirement of the human family. People who have tried them cannot be persuaded to go elsewhere."

all the malaria from my system, and I've had good health ever since." Best for all stomach, liver and kidney ailments.

Left Charlie Guessing.
 "Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "what is a four-flush?" "Why

will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by

system. Send for testimonials free.
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undertook to provide me with board, madam, I was unaware that you meant to do so literally!"

en the stomach and enable it to do its work naturally. For sale by all dealers.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Advertiser 27

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TRANSFER MEETS ALL TRAINS,

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1

would die. He advised me to try Thedford's Black-Draught, and quit

THE RILED GLADSTONE.

And it Was the Only Time Disraeli Laughed in the Commons.

Disraeli. It is said, laughed only once in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone had made an impassioned speech in favor of the union of Wallachia and Moldavia. Mr. Disraeli, speaking in opposition, pointed out that the result would be the extinction of the independence of these people, and the only thing left would be the remorse "which would be painted with admirable eloquence by the rhetorician of the day."

In reply Mr. Gladstone said that he would not be guilty of the affected modesty of pretending to be ignorant that that designation "the rhetorician of the day" was intended for himself. Mr. Disraeli interrupted with the remark: "I beg your pardon, I really did not mean that." Disraeli sat down with a satisfied smile that told of his enjoyment.

Mr. Gladstone's face expressed amazement and indignation. His opponent had placed him in the mortifying position of applying a remark to himself which had no such personal reference, therefore Gladstone's wrath and Disraeli's smile. The Liberal leader proceeded with his speech and continued the "sesquipedalian words and inflated language" of the leader of the Conservatives.

SWALLOWING A PILL.

By Being Too Conscious of the Act We Make It Difficult.

Reduced to plain words, the scientific reason why so many people find it exceedingly difficult to swallow a pill is because they try to.

While this sounds paradoxical, it is, nevertheless, true, according to the best of authorities. The explanation is that in eating our food we swallow it almost automatically and give no thought to the act of swallowing, but with a pill we put it in the mouth and say to ourselves, "This is a very small object and will be difficult to swallow; I must make an effort to do this."

And right there is where the difficulty comes with most people. The muscular effort made to swallow the pill, accompanied by the thinking about the act, really hinders the proper working of the throat muscles that would otherwise act properly in carrying the pill down the throat.

A similar condition is that of a musician playing well when alone and faltering in the presence of listeners. It has been advanced that fear inconspicuously the nervous system, causing the musician to fumble and the pill swallower to procrastinate.—New York World.

Majority and Plurality.

In politics the plurality is the greatest of more than two numbers and is also the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. When a candidate receives out of 10,000 votes 4,000 and two other candidates receive respectively 3,500 and 2,500, the first is elected by a plurality, though he has received less than a majority of the whole vote, and he is said to have a majority of 500 votes. If the numbers are 6,000, 3,000 and 1,000, the majority is 2,000 and the plurality is 3,000. A majority, therefore, must be more than half the entire vote cast, and a candidate's majority is, then, the difference between the number of votes he received and the combined number of votes cast for all other candidates; the plurality is the difference between his own number and the number received by the candidate nearest to him.

Timid About Bathing.

Archibald Colquhoun relates that "there is a strong prejudice in Nicaragua against bathing and even washing while on a journey and for some days afterward. The dust is not washed off the face for some days after arrival, especially if the traveler has come from the 'tierras calientes' (hot country, or lower region), for a too sudden opening of the pores of the skin will certainly produce fever, according to popular belief. The people of Nicaragua, according to Squier, are generally scrupulously clean in their persons, except when traveling, and then the use of water is prohibited."

The Agriculturist's View.

"Two farmers on a visit to Liverpool stood upon the platform of a railway station, when a lady passed dressed in the height of fashion.

"There, Jim," said one, "what do you think of that, lad?"

Jim looked at her for a minute and then said, "Ay, Tom, it's bad ground that takes so much top dressing!"—Liverpool Mercury.

Fate.

"My good man, how did you come to be in prison?"

"Fate, I guess, ma'am."

"Fate? I don't understand you."

"Well, you see, it must have been ordained that somebody would be in this cell when you came along asking for questions, and of course I had to be the guy."—Detroit Free Press.

How She Knew.

"When young Mr. Gayman was introduced to me the other day I thought he seemed painfully embarrassed."

"Yes, he didn't seem so to me, but on looking him up in the commercial directory, I found he was.—Boston Transcript.

Seeking to Be Exact.

"My grandpa had a perplexity at yesterday," said aunt Dorothy.

"Perplexity?" echoed little Clarice.

"You mean a parallel stroke, don't you?"—Stray Stories.

WHAT IS A RESTAURANT?

Here's a Definition of the New York High Life Brand.

A restaurant is a place where you pay \$4 for 15 cents' worth of food, accompanied by about \$2 worth of light labor, light china and light music, which you have heard before. After leaving your hat with a Wall street syndicate you pay all the way from 10 cents to 25 cents for the privilege of getting it back and wearing it once more. The difference between a man and woman indeed today is quite simple. A woman pays \$50 all at once for her hat, while a man pays \$5 for his and \$55 more in tip installments for storage at restaurants while he is vainly trying to obtain enough nourishment to sustain life between times.

The object of all restaurants is to furnish you with everything you want except nourishment. This is carefully extracted from all food before it reaches you.

Every restaurant nowadays has attached to it a homeless hotel and a drugless drug store, a newspaper stand, where you can buy a paper for not over twice what you can get it for across the street, and a box office dispensary, where you can get theater tickets for almost any night you don't want them at the same rates. Every restaurant also has a wine cellar which is filled with native cobwebs, European labels and California grape juice.—Life.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

Lucky Rescue of a Boy Who Was Lashed to the Branch of a Tree.

A sailor tells a tale of peril that is out of the ordinary. He was one of the crew of an English ship bound from British Guiana to Rio Janeiro. When off the mouth of the Parana river there came on a calm, followed by a dense fog.

At 10 o'clock in the morning there came out of the fog the voice of a human being, calling for help. A noise in a fog is very deceptive, and this one could not be located, but an answer lag "hello" was given.

Suddenly something struck the vessel on the port quarter, and it was made out to be a tree, and in its branches was a native boy, lashed to a limb and almost unconscious. The tree was caught with a rope and the boy taken on board.

It was half a day before he rallied enough to tell his tale. He and his father had been hunting twenty miles up the Parana river when a sudden freshet came down. Both climbed the same tree, but it was rooted up and carried down the river. The father tied his son to a limb with his loin cloth, but before he could thus protect himself the tree tilted over, and he was swept away. The boy had been floating three days and nights when he was picked up.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Our Longest River.

Our longest river is the Mississippi. There is no other stream within our borders that can stand a moment's comparison with the "Father of Waters." To be sure, there are some who claim that the really great river is the Missouri, that that stream is the main one, of which the Mississippi is only a tributary. But the claim is without foundation. The Missouri, from its source in the northwestern Rockies to its junction with the Mississippi at St. Louis, is a distinct stream from the one into which it empties near that point. It is quite true that from the headwaters of the Missouri to the Gulf the distance is greater than it is from the headwaters of the Mississippi to the Gulf, but in the one case it is two streams, in the other only one.—New York American.

The Dream Lion.

A Vienna professor is credited with saying that dreams are usually wish fulfillments. Maybe so. What about that childish dream in which the ferocious lion comes bounding along behind you, and you run as boy never run before, and the lion closes the gap little by little, and then—all of a sudden—your legs grow limp and your muscles turn to water and your feet fray out, and the lion leaps—and you awake with a yell, if your voice isn't paralyzed, and everybody in the house wakes with you?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Egoist.

"Here is another definition of an egoist."

"Let's have it."

"An egoist is a man who never disappoints himself, no matter how often he disappoints others."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Same Answer.

"And so you married a poor man after all. What are you living in?"

"A little flat."

"And how do you find married life?"

"A little flat."—Pittsburgh Post.

Rapid Passage.

"Do any of the good things you hope for come to pass?"

"They all come to pass, but they come and pass so doggoned swift I can't grab 'em."—Houston Post.

Real Fame.

"My grandfather flew his own pennant as a commodore in the navy."

"Yah! My grandfather helped capture one in a world's series."—Pittsburgh Post.

Disappointed.

Dorcas—You say the hero was disappointed in love? Dorothy—Yes. He thought that after marriage his father-in-law would support him.—Judge.

PREPARING FOR OLD AGE.

If You Reach Sixty-five Years What Will Be Your Condition?

Actuaries say that of each thousand men living at the age of twenty 500 will still be alive at sixty-five. Economists declare that of the 500 living at sixty-five 200 will be in want; that eight-ninths of the pauperism in America is among people who have passed this same age of sixty-five.

A man is, of course, sometimes brought to want in old age through accident, through continued illness of himself or his family, through a dozen and one misadventures against which even the wisest is helpless adequately to provide. In spite of this, however, there are certain tried and proved recipes by which a young man may guarantee at least the probability that he will not be found among the unfortunate 200 after the age of sixty-five.

Avoidance of wasteful, destructive habits; thrift, economy, the practice of spending habitually less than one earns, the habit of study, which increases one's usefulness and earning power—such are a few of the stable qualities which distinguish the young man approaching an independent old age from the one approaching a condition of want. Stand the actuary's thousand men in a row, divide them into two groups, the one possessing the habits and qualities noted above and the other lacking them, and there would be little difficulty in telling from which group will come the 200 and from which the 300.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WOOD FROM THE MOON.

Queer Decision of the Most Primitive Race on Earth.

The "north pole natives" alluded to by Captain Amundsen in a recent lecture were discovered by him while he was navigating his little craft, the Gjoa, through the Northwest passage in 1903-7.

He christened them "Neehill" and considered them to be the most primitive race on earth. No white man had ever before invaded their icy fastnesses. Consequently they were ignorant of the use of iron. Their fishing implements were long spears, fashioned out of reindeer horn. They knew no other method of procuring fire than that of rubbing two pieces of wood together. They were, in short, still in the stage of civilization reached by our ancestors of the stone age.

So cut off were they from others of their kind that they laughed their tribe was the only one in the world and displayed the utmost astonishment when told of populous countries far to the south, where neither ice nor snow was. The Gjoa and her crew they thought to have dropped from the moon, and the first Neehill to come aboard felt the deck, masts, boats, sails, all the while whispering to one another in amazement. "How much wood there is in the moon—how very much!"—London Standard.

Too Eager.

There is a lady in Richmond who has in her employ a dainty servant of a most curious disposition.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Lily?" the mistress asked on one occasion on returning from a call in the neighborhood.

"There ain't nuthin' but a postal card, ma'am," said Lily.

"Who is it from?" asked the mistress craftily.

"Deed, I don't know, ma'am," said Lily, with an air of entire innocence.

"Well, any one that sends me a message on a postal card is either very stupid or impertinent," suggested the lady of the house.

"Excuse me, ma'am," said Lily, with dignity, "but that ain't no way to talk about yo' own mother!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Population of Earth.

The population of the entire earth is around 1,600,000,000. Of this number, Asia has over half, 850,000,000; Africa, 127,000,000; North America, 120,000,000; South America, 45,000,000; Australia, 5,000,000; Europe, 380,000,000; polar regions, 300,000. There are no means of estimating the increase in the earth's population, owing to the paucity of statistics and the comparatively recent date at which any sort of statistics were possible. But it is safe to say that from now on, owing to the spread of science the human increase will be greater than ever before. New York American.

Dodge the Germs.

"I understand that your neighbor Jinks has a deadly fear of microbes and takes every possible precaution to avoid infection."

"That's true. He won't even read a book or article if he thinks it contains any germs of thought."—Baltimore American.

Her Odd Way.

Giles—My wife is a queer woman. Miles—Indeed? Giles—Yes. Why, when she has occasion to drive a tack she uses a hammer instead of a hairbrush.—Chicago News.

Far Enough.

"Does your wife make your money go far?"

"I judge so. None of it has ever come back that I know of."—Buffalo Express.

From Abstract to Concrete.

"You say her love affairs have progressed from abstract to concrete?"

"Yes; she fitted a tile guarantee man to take on a builder."—Judge.

He that knoweth himself best exulteth himself least.

MARRIAGE BY FORCE.

Greenland Youths Have a Rough Way of Showing Their Love.

The courtship and marriage customs among the Greenlanders were in early times simple and unceremonious. When a lovelorn youth made up his mind as to the girl he wanted to adorn and be useful in his hut of ice or snow he went to her house and dragged her forcibly to his own domain, where she was expected to stay without any further marriage ceremony.

If an affluent bridegroom he would perhaps soothe her incensed feelings by presenting her with a new lamp or some other article of household utility. No matter how willing and even eager the bride was to marry a young man, Eskimo etiquette demanded that she should resist every attempt to drag her to her new home, and she must weep and wall bitterly once she was there. Indeed, she must continue to weep and wall for some days, run to her own home, only to be dragged back again.

It is said that this extremely simple marriage ceremony is the only one still in use on the east coast of Greenland, and the laws governing divorce are as informal as the laws of marriage.—London Telegraph.

TEA AS A MEDICINE.

Freshly Made and Taken in Moderation It Helps the System.

The use of tea, as opposed to its abuse or misuse, is highly beneficial to the system. There is no remedy equal to it for a tired headache. It washes out the stomach and gives it a fresh start for the next meal. A cup of tea in the early morning will often enable a better breakfast to be taken, and one in the afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock helps to complete the digestion of the midday meal.

Furthermore, it serves a good purpose in making the blood circulate more freely and in dilating the vessels of the skin, thus assisting in the elimination of waste matter. In this respect it is much better adapted than cold drinks in hot weather, particularly for those engaged in active outdoor games, such as tennis, for it makes a more efficient thirst quencher and by flushing out the tissues helps to prevent the onset of fatigue. Have it freshly made, take it in moderation, and it will never do any harm. Especially is this the case with China tea.—From "Nervous Breakdowns."

Homer and Humberg.

I do not mind confessing that for a long time I have been very skeptical about the classics. I was myself trained as a classical scholar. It seemed the only thing to do with me. I acquired such a singular facility in handling Latin and Greek that I could take a page of either of them, distinguish which it was by glancing at it and, with the help of a dictionary and a compass, whip off a translation of it in less than three hours.

But I never got any pleasure from it. I lied about the pleasure of it. At first, perhaps I lied through vanity. Any scholar will understand the feeling. Later on I lied through habit, inter still because, after all, the classics were all that I had and so I valued them. I have seen a decreed dog this value a pup with a broken leg and a pauper child nurse a dead doll with the sawdust out of it.—Stephen Leacock in Century.

His Own Medicine.

"If you marry him," said her papa, who was exhibiting symptoms of violent displeasure, "I will not only have to support him, but I will have to pay his debts too."

But the pretty girl and petulant young thing who was hanging to his coat lapels was not moved by the argument.

"Now, papa," she said, "you know well enough that Fred has to live just the same as other men, and as to his debts, I've heard you say hundreds of times that a man's debts ought to be paid."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

All Alike.

Miss Agnes Reppier tells in the Atlantic a story about a New York social worker, a woman of earnest character and intelligent methods, who had worked hard to establish respectable dance halls for poor girls. The woman had delivered an address at a meeting. A young married woman of a wealthy and fashionable set inquired whether the girls for whose welfare the work was being conducted never stayed at home. "Never," replied the speaker, "and you will pardon me for saying it, neither do you."

Easy Bravery.

Jinks—From what you told me of your mother-in-law I should think you'd have heard enough from her in person, without having cared to induce her to talk into your phonograph. Filkins—Oh, you can't imagine the pleasure it gives me to start the machine going and then shut it off right in the midst of a sentence.—Puck.

A Human Habit.

"There is one paradoxical thing which we all do."

"What is that?"

"We long for things when we are short."—Baltimore American.

London's Owners.

London's 111 square miles are owned by 38,200 individuals. Only 700 people own five acres or more, and 14,000 own only the bones in which they live.

Industry supplies the want of parts; patience and diligence, like faith, remove mountains. William Penn.

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